improve the progress of welfare schemes and have helped in implementing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): (a) to (c) The mandate of the Minister is to work towards the educational, economic and social development of the disadvantaged sections of the society *i.e.* Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, persons with disabilities and Social Defence for Aged Persons and victims of substance abuse. The Fortnightly Review Meeting is an internal exercise to monitor the performance of financial achievement under each scheme/programme so that the timely release of funds to the States/Union Territories/Non-Governmental Organizations/National Institutes may be ensured for implementing various welfare schemes/programmes meant for the mainstreaming of the target groups.

Tribals in the country

108. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of tribals in the country, State-wise and percentage thereof;

(b) how many of them are BPL, numerical/percentage-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether poverty has decreased over the years; if so, its year-wise statistics?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) State-wise tribal population and percentage thereof are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise details of tribal population living below the poverty line are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and State level from the large sample survey on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest estimates of poverty at national and State level for Scheduled Tribe people are available from the

large sample survey conducted in 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round). On the basis of the results of Consumer Expenditure Survey data of 50th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), conducted in the year 1993-94, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe people living below the poverty line in the country was 51.94 in the rural areas and 41.14 in the urban areas, whereas the respective poverty estimates during the year 1999-2000 was 45.86 percentage and 34.75 percentage. This implies that the incidence of poverty among the tribal people has decreased during this period.

Statement-I

Scheduled Tribe Population, India/States/UTs, Census of India 2001

States/UTs	Number of Tribals	Percentage
Jammu & Kashmir	1105979	1.31
Himachal Pradesh	244587	0.29
Uttaranchal	256129	0.30
Rajasthan	7097706	8.42
Uttar Pradesh	107963	0.13
Bihar	758351	0.90
Sikkim	111405	0.13
Arunachal Pradesh	705158	0.84
Nagaland	1774026	2.10
Manipur*	741141	0.88
Mizoram	839310	1.00
Tripura	993426	1.18
Meghalaya	1992862	2.36
Assam	3308570	3.92
West Bengal	4406794	5.23
Jharkhand	7087068	8.40
Orissa	8145081	9.66
Chhattisgarh	6616596	7.85
Madhya Pradesh	12233474	14.51
Gujarat	7481160	8.87
Daman & Diu	13997	0.02

States/UTs	Number of Tribals	Percentage
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	137225	0.16
Maharashtra	8577276	10.17
Andhra Pradesh	5024104	5.96
Karnataka	3463986	4.11
Goa	566	0.00
Lakshadweep	57321	0.07
Kerala	364189	0.43
Tamil Nadu	651321	0.77
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29469	0.03
INDIA*	84326240	100.00

* Excludes population of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Statement-II

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by major States for Scheduled Tribes in the year 1999-2000

Sl.No.	States	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.82	44.99
2	Assam	38.73	2.70
3	Bihar	59.68	39.47
4	Gujarat	29.11	36.66
5	Haryana	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	5.73	-
7	Karnataka	25.49	51.37
8	Kerala	24.20	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	56.26	52.59
10	Maharashtra	43.56	42.98
11	Orissa	73.93	59.59
12	Punjab	17.99	12.95
13	Rajasthan	25.27	20.71

Sl.No.	States	Rural	Urban
14	Tamil Nadu	43.20	5.22
15	Uttar Pradesh	34.06	13.27
16	West Bengal	50.02	31.88
	All India	45.86	34.75

N.B.

(i) The Poverty Line for all population is used for STs.

(ii) All India poverty ratio is worked out from the NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line.

Source: Planning Commission.

Tribes in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

109. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribes at present in Uttarakhand and the Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether all these Tribes are Scheduled Tribes and backward classes and enjoy the benefits earmarked to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution. There are 5 Scheduled Tribes notified in the State of Uttarakhand, namely, Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji and Tharu and 10 Scheduled Tribes in the State of Himachal Pradesh, namely, Bhot/Bodh, Gaddi, Gujjar, Jad/Lamba/Khampa, Kanaura/Kinnara, Lahaula, Pangwala, Swangla, Beta/Beda and Domba/Gara/Zoba and benefits meant for the Scheduled Tribes are being extended to these Scheduled Tribes of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh also. Details of funds released to the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh under the various schemes of this Ministry for the last 3 years are given in the Statement.